

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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SATURDAY..... AUGUST 17, 1861.

DAILY YEOMAN

FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT YEOMAN will be issued *daily* during the session of the Legislature, which will commence on the first Monday in September. Able reporters will be employed in each House, and accurate reports of proceedings published daily. The ensuing session will be one of transcendent importance, its action involving the future external relations of the State, and that question, in turn, perhaps, involving the mighty issue of peace or war within the Commonwealth. The Yeoman, therefore, will be the most convenient and useful organ of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents. May we not therefore confidently anticipate a large accession to our subscription list? A little effort on the part of our friends will greatly strengthen our hands in this critical emergency; and now, more than ever, should the friends of States Rights rally to the support of their true and faithful organs. It is but a trifles to each subscriber, but the aggregate is indispensable to the publishers, to enable them to continue the issue of a vigorous and dauntless paper in defense of the sacred cause of Southern Rights, imperilled by the persistent aggressions of Northern sectional fanaticism and hatred, and attempted to be struck down by the usurpations of a Military Dictator.

The DAILY YEOMAN for the session will be \$1 50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN is published at \$1 per year. The Session *Daily* will be sent to all the *Tri-Weekly* subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring us five subscribers to the *Tri-Weekly*, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY YEOMAN will be furnished to subscribers during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk.

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
August, 1861.

The Lincoln Encampments in Garrard County.
We understand that the Hon. Garrett Davis has gone to Washington to induce Lincoln to break up the needles and foolish encampments of his super-serviceable followers on the line of route to Cumberland Gap. We are pleased to revere and record this intelligence. And we are happy, also, to receive satisfactory evidence that many leading Union men of Kentucky regard the encampments with emphatic disapprobation, as a practical violation of our neutrality, and as menacing the peace of the State.

The Louisville Journal affects great alarm at the supposition that the Governor may issue a proclamation ordering these encampments of men to disperse and retire to their homes. Such a proclamation, it pretends, would be a violent insurrection of power, not lawfully vested in the Executive. The frightened vision of the Journal has conjured up merely ideal ghosts. "Re-t. perturbed spirit." Gov. Magoffin, though appealed to by some of his fellow-citizens to order the men in those encampments to retire peacefully to their homes, prefers to leave it to their own sense of duty to do so, and is faithfully co-operating with Union men in making this appeal for their voluntary action. If they fail to respond to such appeal, it will then be time enough to consider what steps the Governor should take.

We of course cannot foretell what future exigencies may require him to do; but we are inclined to the opinion that as a Legislature is to meet in Frankfort in a short time, elected on their own professions of neutrality and love of the Union, he will leave it to them to take such steps as they may deem proper for the vindication of their own policy. In the meantime, he will exhibit no lack of vigilance, energy, and sincerity in his efforts to preserve the neutrality and peace of the State. We know of no man, in public or private life, who has been equally earnest and active this behalf, as Gov. Magoffin. Had the Executive power of the State been exercised by such hands as the Journal prays for, we should have been engaged in internece strife now. But, thank God, we have an honest, faithful, fearless Governor, who cannot be shaken by abuse, nor awed by threats, nor seduced by jealousy, and thus far the peace of the State has been preserved. If that peace shall be disturbed hereafter, the transcendent crime of it will rest on other souls than his. We are truly rejoiced to say that Mr. Crittenden emphatically deprecates these ill-starred encampments, and has probably signified his opinion to that effect in the

right direction. If they are not immediately broken up by the voluntary action of the men in them, or if the Legislature shall not require their dispersion, the public will naturally accept the facts as conclusive that the so-called Union party mean to renounce neutrality at the hazard of civil war in the State. Gen. Anderson and the Kentucky Military Department.

Gen. Robert Anderson, (late Major Anderson of Fort Sumter,) though against the advice of his physicians, has determined to take command of the department of Kentucky. He says he cannot resist the call of the *Union men* of this State to give them the benefit of his military services. What military services are required in a State assuring for herself the attitude of neutrality and the determination not to engage in this fratricidal war, we cannot conjecture, unless it be to expel invaders. If that be the mission of Gen. Anderson, we applaud it; but his mission will prove a mockery and a fraud, if his military services be not employed alike in repelling the hostile forces of either belligerent. If Kentucky neutrality is not a political sham and snare, neither Federal nor Confederate forces will be suffered to march over our soil for any hostile object. If the belligerents must fight, let them choose their battle-fields within their own proper dominions, and not stain our soil with fratricidal blood. But the day is near at hand when the cloven foot of neutrality will be exposed in its hideous deformity. There are many Union men, it gives us pleasure to say, who are sincere friends of neutrality; but it grieves us to add, that there are not a few of them who are for practically renouncing neutrality at once, and embarking Kentucky in the war against the South.

What Gen. Anderson's views of the question may be, we have no means of knowing. As a soldier, he is subject to the orders of his superiors, and as a soldier, is not at liberty to oppose his views, whatever they may be, to the views and policy of the Government he serves. The State of Kentucky, in this relation, is concerned, not with the individual opinions of Gen. Anderson, but the policy of Abe Lincoln. While we have the very highest respect for Gen. Anderson, personally and professionally, we cannot but regard his assuming a military command in Kentucky, as needless for the interests of the Federal Government, ungrateful towards his native State, and we fear against our earnest wish to the contrary, unfortunate for him at.

State Convention for Peace.

The suggestion thrown out in the last Year-man that a grand Peace Convention be held in Frankfort early in September, has been received by the public, so far as we have yet heard, with prompt and cordial approval. Let the people at once move in every county and designate their wisest and best men as delegates. We suggest the 10th day of September as a most suitable one for the grand assembly. This is a cause in which no old party spirit should mingle. Every friend of peace, whatever his political antecedents, should unite in earnest and wise action to stop this horrid war, the prosecution of which can result in no conceivable good, but must inevitably end in calamities and woes which a century will be required to mitigate. Let the press and the people speak out promptly on this suggestion. Let the views of good, wise, thinking men be at once communicated to the press of every neighborhood, so as to produce a concurrence of action in the heavenly work of restoring peace to a country which else will be undone.

Safe Return of the Patriot.

The Hon. John C. Breckinridge reached his residence in Lexington safely on Thursday last. He was received with great joy by the public, a large procession of citizens and several companies of military meeting him at the depot and escorting him to his lodgings, where he delivered a brief address, returning great heart-felt acknowledgments for the cordial reception by which he was honored.

The unjust traduction by which inconsiderate and unscrupulous partisans have assailed this noble patriot, is beginning to be followed by the warmest expressions of admiration and gratitude. For surely no patriot ever occupied a sublimer attitude or made a nobler reply than did John C. Breckinridge in the Lincoln Congress. That record will make his name glorious in history, and future generations will rise up and call him blessed.

The Ball Rolling.

There is to be a great Peace Meeting at the court-house in Louisville to-night. The public will look for its proceedings with the liveliest interest. All over the Northern States, Peace meetings are being held. The horrors of a civil war, prosecuted for pretended objects known to be impossible of attainment, are appalling to the stoudest hearts of the North. Let the ball roll on. It will not be long before the savage war howl lately heard in the North will be followed by a cry for peace. The Democracy of the North are to such appeal, it will then be time enough to consider what steps the Governor should take.

Mass Meeting and Free Barbecue in Woodford County.

A mass meeting of the people will be held, and a free barbecue given, in the pasture of Willis F. Jones, on the Frankfort, Lexington and Versailles turnpike roads, 1½ miles from the latter place, on Saturday, 17th day of August, 1861. All persons, irrespective of parties, are invited to attend.

More Lincoln Guns—A Bridge on the Covington and Lexington Road Burnt.

It is common talk on the streets of Boston, Mass., that this war is between freedom and slavery; that the object of the North is abolition slavery. How can a Union man in Kentucky join the negro fanatics of the North in their miserable crusade? How long will Kentuckians be blind to the true issue of this great contest, or slumber in inglorious ease whilst their own blood and kindred are fighting their battles?

We invite the reader's attention to a communication in these columns commenting with great force of thought and uncommon eloquence of expression on Seward's insolent attempt to embark foreign nationalities in this diabolical war against the South. The paper will well reward a careful perusal.

A Sensation Item.
The following appeared in the Commonwealth of yesterday:

A MYSTERY.—About ten days ago, a little while after midnight, eight men passed over the bridge with a six-horse wagon with a caisson and carriage attached to the wagon. The wagon was heavily loaded, and a rider was upon each horse. The party came from the State Arsenal, down Main street, passing over the river, and by the river side. As they crossed the bridge one of the party remarked, "now boys we are safe; we must go to the top of the hill before daylight." These facts are true to the letter, and can be proved by positive evidence of gentlemen and several ladies who saw the cannon and the whole party as they left town. Several of them are over in their recollection of the wagon coming down from the Arsenal.

The names of the witnesses can be furnished to those whose duty it is to run down and expose the villainy. The people have a right to demand the inactive and thorough investigation of the affair.

In the meantime we would suggest that inquiry be made everywhere in the State, and that any information which may be gathered be forthwith placed in the hands of the Military Board.

The cannon and carriage is worth one thousand dollars. We do not know the contents of the large wagon, but fear that it was filled with arms or munitions of war. It is a matter of vital importance that the whole affair be ferreted out, and made plain to the public. If our arsenal has been robbed of public property, no efforts should be spared to bring the perpetrators to justice.

So far as the above statement may be meant to imply that any cannon, arms or munition of war have been improperly taken from the State Arsenal, we are authorized to say that it is utterly unfounded, as the writer of the article might easily have learned on application at the Quarter-Master General's or at the Arsenal. But it seems the temptation to produce a sensation item was stronger than the desire to learn the truth. Mr. Gill, of the Military Board, has been brought here from Louisville to look into this matter, and having investigated it, addressed us the following note, showing that the artillery of the State is all properly accounted for.

If any cannon was seen on the night in question—and it will require a better witness to prove it than the author of the statement that it came from the arsenal—it is not an unreasonable conjecture that it was in lawful hands and its movement may be satisfactorily explained. That remains to be seen, however, for we have no knowledge on the subject whatever. It is a little curious, may, rather a suspicious fact, that this matter has been kept from the public for ten days. Why was it concealed? Why divulged just now? There is a meaning in all this, it could be found out. We withhold conjecture for the present.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having received several letters informing me, as a member of the Military Board of the State, of the fact that the several nights since, a wagon passed across the bridge at Frankfort, hauling a piece of cannon, and that it was believed the cannon was taken out of the arsenal, together with other arms and ammunition, I came to the city for the purpose of ascertaining whether any guns had been improperly taken from the arsenal. From a personal examination, I find every piece of cannon now on hand as reported by the Quarter-Master General at the formation of the Military Board. Gen. Dudley assures me that he had previously made an examination, and found all the guns properly accounted for. The Board intend to place a guard over the arsenal to insure its entire safety.

Yours respectfully,
SAM. GILL, Com'r.

The War News in Missouri.

We have copied but conflicting accounts of a great battle near Springfield, in South-west Missouri, the result of which is claimed as a victory by both sides. It is conceded that Gen. Lyon, the commander of the Federal forces, was slain on the battlefield, and that after the battle the Federals retreated towards Rolla, in the direction of St. Louis. The number of Federal forces in the battle is set down at 8,000 and of the Confederates over 20,000. The loss is reported heavy on both sides. Among the killed on the side of the Confederates was Capt. Cary Gratz, son of Ben. Gratz, Esq., of Lexington, Ky. General McCullough and General Price, of the Confederates, are reported killed, but this is contradicted. The St. Louis press, under the surveillance of the Upstart's minions, suppressed the intelligence for some days, and what is now permitted to go to the public is doubtless colored in favor of the Federals. We have no doubt that the latter have sustained a terrible defeat; and from the movements of Gen. Hardee towards Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, and of Pillow's forces threatening Cairo, we think Gen. Fremont will be chased out of our oppressed sister State in two weeks more. Missouri is a favorite daughter of Kentucky, and the people of the mother State devoutly pray for the deliverance of the fair child.

"A Voice"—Which is right? Pausing a moment, Mr. C. continued as if in reply: "All are in some things to blame. The South has, as I believe, most needlessly forced this war upon us; needlessly, because all the wrongs of which they could complain could have been remedied in the Union and under the Constitution than by an act of war. And yet others are not without blame, for only last winter they *could have adopted measures of peace which were tendered by resolutions; the power of securing peace was then in their hands, but their party pride pre-terred both these excepting the plan proposed. One astute upon this, and that the other upon that, till the two voices of the present unhappy general has been forced upon us.* It is wise for all of us to purify our own hearts, and see wherein we too have been in the wrong. We cannot expect to carry ourselves along by vaunting either our courage or our cause."

We copy the above from the Cincinnati Enquirer, because, as that paper alleges that Mr. Crittenden's speech Columbus was a modification of his resolution, justice to him seems to demand it. It is not in our power to determine, however, whether the above extract from the Columbus speech correctly reports Mr. Crittenden. If it does, then is the predicate to his resolution the more inexplicable; and it places Mr. Crittenden in the attitude of attributing all the blame of the war upon southern men, at the same time that his speech admits that the North rejected measures of peace by which the Union might have been preserved. And assuming the correctness of the reported speech, the author of the resolution should not have waited for somebody else to move an amendment stating the full truth, but should have made it perfect in the original draught. In view of these facts and of the hot action of the House on the resolution, it is little else than mockery for the Enquirer to tell us that an amendment would have been moved which would have been satisfactory to Mr. Crittenden.

More Lincoln Guns—A Bridge on the Covington and Lexington Road Burnt.

We learn that another lot of Lincoln guns, some twenty boxes, passed over the railroad from Covington on Wednesday night, en route, probably, for Garrard county and East Tennessee.

We also learn that one of the bridges on the road was subsequently destroyed by fire, and the regular passage of the trains was of course delayed. A change of ears had to be made at that point.

The bridge may have been burnt by accident, but it was reported that it was the work of the people along the line of the road, who have become exasperated at the Lincolns who are trying to set the neutrality of Kentucky at defiance, and inaugurate civil war in our midst. The bridge destroyed is at Robison's station, in Harrison county.

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Suppression of Papers in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Missourian and the St. Louis Bulletin have been suppressed by the military authorities in St. Louis. The city is entirely under martial law, and the military officers in command have full sway over all civil matters.

Look to the Record—Another plan of Compromising Defeated—Union and Peace voted Down.

A day or two before Congress adjourned, Mr. Calvert, a staunch Union man, from Maryland, and a violent opponent of secession, introduced the following resolution into the House of Reps:

"Resolved, That, whilst it is the duty of Congress, by proper legislation, to strengthen the hands of the Government in its affairs, and maintain the Union, and enforce the supremacy of the laws, it is not less our duty to examine into the original cause of our dissensions, and to apply such remedies as are best calculated to restore peace and union to the country; therefore to overrule, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States, or by force or intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust or place of confidence under the United States, each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof, in any Court or Circuit Court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereto, or in Supreme Court of the United States, shall be punished by a fine not less than \$5000 and not more than \$50,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the Court shall determine, for a period not less than six months nor greater than six years, or by both fine and imprisonment."

Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Approved July 31, 1861.

A SURPRISE.—The ladies of the Methodist congregation, on Tuesday evening, gave the Rev. Mr. Abbott and his family a delightful surprise, in the form of a party and entertainment. They assembled at the parsonage just 1/2 hour for the use of the Pastor and his family, and spread a table filled with all the delicacies and luxuries of the season, and the large company which had, unexpectedly to the Pastor, assembled to pay their respects, enjoyed a most pleasant entertainment. The whole affair was gotten up and carried out with great taste, reflecting credit upon the ladies of the church, in showing a respect and good feeling towards the minister and his family, which they well deserve. No minister ever enjoyed a larger share of the confidence and love, not only of his congregation, but of the entire community, than Mr. Abbott, and it is to be hoped that the powers that be will gratify his many friends by continuing him at Frankfort as long as the laws and usages of his church will permit.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

For the Yeoman.

Foreign Languages Among the Troops.
Considerable feeling was occasioned a short time since by the General Order from Washington that soldiers must speak the English language. Since then the order has been officially explained in a satisfactory manner. The following letter from the Secretary of State to the Mayor of Buffalo shows that the objectionable order has been entirely rescinded:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 8th August, 1861.
To F. A. Abberly, Esq., Mayor of the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., and to state in reply, that the order to which it refers was officially explained a day or two since by the Secretary of War, but having still been a subject of great misapprehension, it has now been entirely rescinded and vacated. Consequently there is no obstacle whatever to the acceptance of volunteers on the ground of their nationality or language. *The contest for the Union is regard'd, as it ought to be, a battle of the freemen of the world for the institutions of self-government.*

I am very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Kentuckians, can you read the above declaration, emanating from the next, if not the very highest official source in the nation, and your bosoms not swell with just and irrepressible indignation, and bound with an almost irresistible pulsation of generous sympathy with the cause of the South? If so, we envy you neither your present feelings nor your historic character. Certainly your souls have not been cast in the generous and heroic moulds of your ancestors. What does this laconic, this shameless, might I not add flippant, enunciation of Mr. Seward amount to?

Simply that this sad struggle between the seceding States and the Federal Government, which we have all been led to believe a purely American question to be dealt with and settled by purely American agencies, has ceased to be such; and degenerated into a world-wide crusade against the people and institutions of the South. As though the majesty and power of the National Government were not able to contend with a small portion of the republic in resistance to the central authority; as though twenty-three great and powerful States, teeming with population, wealth, and resources, were not a match for eleven sparsely populated, and if their enemies are to be believed, almost impoverished Commonwealths; although twenty millions of people were not equal to cope in arms with less than eight millions, bravely and manfully, though it be, struggling for what, you yourselves being the judges, they have honestly conceived and solemnly declared to be their violated rights and endangered liberties. We are here told by the honorable Secretary of State, that the patriotic, the enthusiastic, the ambitious, the adventurous, the reckless, and the vicious spirits, gathered from the entire universe—*freemen*, whether by nature or bond, of all nations, races, colors, and creeds, are to be called into the service, and launched, without scruple, upon the devoted bosom of the South, to conquer it into submission and crush it, if need, into very servility itself. View the statement in what light, and analyze it by what rules you will, this is what it amounts to, and will, in the end, practically come to. Kentuckians, are you prepared to take part in such a crusade as this? Is this your idea of the principles and the means by which this war is to be carried on? Are you willing to countenance, to aid in a policy so humiliating to the national dignity, so shameful to the national feeling, so demoralizing to the national character?

Will you see the institutions, the honor, the very life itself of the Southern States, throttled in the remorseless grapple of such a contest, and not only not rush with one soul and as one man to the rescue, but actually join your hands to the motley, blood-stained, and vindictive fingers that seek thus to crush out the last breath of Southern equality and Southern independence? Has your situation so subjugated you to your ignoble fears, and your sordid interests, that you are ready to forget alike the instincts of nature and the calls of honor, and accept such—what shall I call it—destiny, not, no, not destiny, but degradation and historic infamy? Is that to be the part, the false, and inglorious part, you are to play in the present; and the need, the shameful and ignominious need, that awaits you in the future? Heaven forbid!—surely God and nature designed and reserved you for something higher, nobler than that. Will you voluntarily deface and dishonor honor and courage's noble image once mirrored in your souls, by conduct such as that?

The very barbarian sees the weak and the unprotected bravely struggling and wrestling in the deadly gripes of his mighty and powerful foe, and the very instinct of his nature's manhood swells with indignation, and impels him in the face of threats and dangers to march to their relief. Even the very brutes of the fields and fowls of the air hear the cries of their mates, or of their race, in the jaws and talons of their enemies, and in spite of wounds and death itself fearlessly fly to the rescue. Are you less brave, less noble, less magnanimous, than even the savage and the brute, that you hearth cry of the weak and defenseless of your own race, of your own blood, of your own loins, of your own hearthstones, in the hands of the oppressor, and yet long and sigh to add your strength and your efforts to those of the Despot to enforce the tyranny, which, without your aid, can never be accomplished? Think, Kentuckians, think, of the feast to which you are thus invited; and ponder upon the part you are expected and will be called upon to play. The feast is one of blood, of carnage, of rapine, of desolation, of bleeding and mangled corpses, of charred and burning dwellings, of devastated fields, of insulted and violated women. The victims are your friends, perhaps your fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, cousins. Your comrades at the board and allies in destruction are, who? a motley and desperate crew of patriots, fanatics, adventurers, criminals, Americans, Irish, Dutch, English, Swiss, Turk, Tartar, Cadiz, Pagan, Gentile, Jew—men of every nation, race, tongue, creed, or color, whom the enthusiasm of liberty, the passion for adventure, the ardor of ambition, the greed of gain, the scent of blood, or the habit of crime may call in

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Larg. Concours at the Extra House—Disgraceful proceedings Adopted and Countenanced by the Dodge Police.

The announcement that a serenade would be given to Messrs. Breckinridge and Vallandigham last evening attracted to the Entaw house an immense assemblage of persons long before the hour appointed for the serenade. The windows and balcony of the Entaw were packed with ladies, whilst every available space in the street surrounding the hotel was crowded to excess. Mr. Breckinridge was absent in the early part of the evening, but returned to the hotel about half past nine o'clock, when he was greeted with cheer upon cheer by the multitude.

A few minutes afterwards Mr. Breckinridge appeared on the balcony of the hotel fronting on Entaw street, when he was again cheered. He began by expressing his surprise at the demonstration, as he had not expected so large and so enthusiastic a meeting. He proposed the adoption of a motion, that the preceding demonstration was a token of their confidence personally and politically, and of respect for the quiet and temperate but decided manner in which he had asserted the principles of personal and political liberty in the Congress of the United States. The delegates and friends of the Constitution and of the rights of the States could hardly be heard.

The cry in Congress was “action, not words,”—argument is exhausted; we want to know nothing of the origin and cause of our difficulties. It is a small, unlaunched band of patriots determined to be loud; they attempted to call the public mind to the present condition of the country; to those principles of personal and public liberty which have existed and will continue to exist whether the Union lives or dies. [Here the speaker was cheered, but it had hardly begun, when several vice-policemen made an attack with their clubs upon a citizen, who proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis.] The greatest uproar prevailed for about five minutes. He hoped that the few remarks he had to deliver would be heard in silence by his friends and his foes.

In this occasion he would not underrate to discuss the causes of the present trouble, or the manner of settlement; but he would speak of the rights of the people to the safeguards of political and personal freedom. He said we were living to-day under the broad shadow of a spreading military despotism. He would repeat that he—a Senator in Congress—was living under the shadow of an irresponsible military despotism. How is it in Maryland? [Cries of “That’s so.”] He exhorted all to be quiet, and then proceeded. Maryland was a State of the Union—a co-equal member of the Confederacy. [Another premeditated assault was here made upon the citizens by the vice-police, and pain was created which caused a portion of the great assemblage to retire for a moment. They, however, soon came back, and the rowdies and vice-police, numbering in all about one hundred, kept quiet for a while. One of the rowdies called to Mr. Breckinridge to leave the stand or they would bring him.]

Mr. B. continued as follows: We will stay here, as I cannot be driven away. This uproot doesn’t disturb me. Kentuckians are used to such things. [The rowdies here proposed three cheers for Kentucky and blessed the speaker.] Now, if that enthusiastic little squad on my right will listen, I will repeat. I propose three more cheers for Kentucky, for never in my life have I uttered a word which would have had any effect but to bring me into the scuffle of war. True, there were visible shadows of the gathering clouds, and earnestly did we strive to fix upon these forebodings the attention of the people. But per sistences from our opponents dispelled the suspicions attending the pending controversy, and that reality had at once. That hostility would ultimately if not speedily follow, few discerning men called in question, and coercion was proclaimed as the imperative duty of the administration. “Hang the traitors,” was already the slogan.

The August election was passed. The ballot-box is not to be again used for a year to come. No more elections are to transpire. The last chance to record the will of the people is gone. The motive for deception no longer exists. And what do we see? The mask is thrown aside. Neutrality is sought.

Kentucky is about to become an active party to the war. The fancied peace and security for the continuance of which the people voted, is denounced as disloyalty, and an open support of the Government held up as the duty of all good citizens. The delusion is over, and that reality we have so often endeavored to expose now stands out in bold relief.

Kentuckians, now that your neutrality has proven divisive; now that your public peace is about to be destroyed; now that you are on the verge of ruinous and desolating war, answer us who have betrayed you? Who has violated your neutrality? Who is about to engulf you in this bloody war?

Are the secessionists of Kentucky the guilty parties? No; nor can’t say it. The secessionists have respected your voice. We claim to have been one, and we claim to know what have been their purposes. No man can truthfully charge that the most ultra-secession party in the State has ever instituted a movement in cithar with Kentucky neutrality.

Mr. Tenth has violated your neutrality? No man can adduce the slightest evidence to substantiate such a charge. Tennessee has with scrupulous faith, respected and observed Kentucky’s neutral position. Have the Confederate states aggressed upon your neutral rights? Never, never. The hostile step of the first Southern soldier has yet to press the sacred soil of Kentucky.

Do you call this liberty? Do you call this law? [There were loud cries of “no! no!”] from the crowd, when the ruffians instantly commenced another onslaught, and after the vice-policeman had beaten him unmercifully a man who cheered for Jeff. Davis, quiet was again restored.] Mr. Breckinridge asked them to be quiet. He was pleading their cause—the rich and the poor—of every man, however humble he might be, who relied upon the Constitution for his rights.

The rowdies continued to make a great deal of noise, and the speaker asked them what they came for but to hear him. Poor fellows, said he, you are weaving the cords to bind your own limbs; your children will bless me for what I am now saying. Poor, miserable wretches, I am acquainted with your character, and do not intend to be intimidated by you. I have said nothing inflammatory, but came here to speak to you, and to let other call the people of this State, and all rally to his standard, and drive these violators of law from the State, at the point of the bayonet. Lincoln must not be permitted to have a foothold for his forces in this State. The Governor may be assured that the people will sustain him in his efforts to carry out the laws. We have heard of large numbers of Union men who have declared their determination to stand by him in the hour of need to sustain the position of neutrality.

He said that he knew they were not a fair representative of the sentiment of Baltimore or of Maryland. Whenever they were ready to hear him, he would prove to them that every right they had under the Constitution of Maryland or of the United States, was trampled under foot by the Administration at Washington. Talk of the dungeon of Napoleon! The Inquisition of today outstrips everything in the shape of usurpation which the world has ever heard of; there has been nothing to equal it since the time when mankind first undertook to rule the will of despotism.

Wherever the necessity of armed soldiers in our midst? Our State was quiet and tranquil. No disturbance of the peace was threatened. The laws of the State were being enforced, and the whole community was in a condition of the most peaceful and serene tranquility. No uprising of the people was feared, and no invasion from the South threatened. Suddenly a startling army is raised in our midst, and a reign of terror established. Was there ever a more wanton, baseless, wicked, and cruel war excited among a quiet and powerful people? Men of Kentucky, look to the guilty parties and hold them responsible. And when war comes, when your farms are pillaged, your houses burned, your wives insulted, and yourselves incarcerated, let it be remembered that the Unionists of Kentucky have invited Lincoln to bring upon you all these dread calamities. The Southern Rights men have had no hand in precipitating this war, but are guiltless of the blood which must soon crimson our pure and limp streams.

[From the Paris Flag]

MR. CRITTENDEN.—On his road home, Mr. Crittenden spoke at Columbia. Had he said here that he would do what he says in Columbia he has done, he would never have gone to Washington. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Columbia, says:

I signed the document in person, well knowing the contents thereof, and will further add that, at the time I signed the petition referred to, I was fully convinced that no regard would be paid to it by the present corrupt administration, believing that they prefer war to peace, because it will enable them to distribute among their partisans several hundred millions of dollars of the hard-earned wealth of the nation, and that it may eventually carry out their hidden but real intentions of subjugating the South and annihilating the institution of slavery. Believing the war to have been commenced and prosecuted under corrupt and false pretenses, I will even hold myself in readiness to take any action, or sign any document that may either directly or indirectly awoke the public mind to the real intentions of the present administration.

MR. JOHN W. STEVENSON.—This distinguished gentleman, who addressed the States Rights Club Wednesday evening, is just from Virginia and saw with his own eyes the ravaged track made by the Lincoln Vandals. The humblest cottage did not escape their savage barbarity; the sacred edifice, erected and dedicated to the worship of the Almighty, was desecrated and profaned by the unholy mob and every species of demonism which would disgrace a Cannibal, was perpetrated by the ruthless Vandals.

The speaker was here hissed by the rowdies, and another disgraceful scuffle ensued.] After quiet had been restored, Mr. Breckinridge said he would give his observations to the country; he had watched these disturbances, and they were invariably gotten up by men with sticks in their hands, called police.

If the police would let the people alone, he would be enabled to proceed. He knew he would meet a hearty welcome in Baltimore if a down-trodden and oppressed people were allowed to speak. A just God who rules all nations has our cause in his hands, and before Him, despite moist sink, cowed and appalled. We have had a day of freedom and liberty, and may God speed the return of the same.

Mr. Breckinridge here closed, when Mr. Vallandigham was called for but declined to speak on account of the disturbance. The crowd lingered around the hotel for some time after, and slowly returned to their homes with the late news.

[We recommended our friends easting to the Convention to stop at the United States Hotel. By far the greater number took our advice, and we were highly gratified to find they were delighted with the house.

[From the Lexington Statesman.]

War! War!! War!!!

All around us we note the portending signs of bloody domestic war. The dark clouds of intestine strife lower above us. Kentucky now gives fair promise, even amid the sombre scenes of this great revolution, to assert anew her claim to the destructive application of the “dark and bloody ground.” She stands to-day upon the very verge of the great revolving war that ever desolated a fair land or blighted the happiness of a prosperous people. Her people are at this moment in imminent danger of being suddenly plunged into the fiercest and bloodiest conflict of the age.

A short time ago Kentucky proclaimed herself a neutral in the pending war. Her Executive and her Legislature announced to the country that Kentucky asserted and intended to maintain a position of strict neutrality, and her people upon three several occasions have at proved that action. The contending parties were duly notified of the position of the State, and respectfully but firmly warned that our people demanded to be respected as no neutrals to the conflict. The secessionist minority in the State now desired to become loyal citizens in the voice of the people. The State of Tennessee recognized the right of Kentucky to stand aloof from the war, and gave assurances that her neutrality should be sacredly and religiously respected. The Confederate States gave assurance that their and their armies, the soul of Kentucky and her Rights as a neutral should be as sacred as the ancient temples of refuge. Nor did the Federal Government seem less disposed to respect the voice of the people of this State. A Major General of the United States army in command upon our frontier promised that the neutrality of Kentucky should not be infringed. Even the President of the United States, it we believe to believe Mr. Davis and Mr. Underwood, gave his solemn pledge that this State should be spared the desolation of war and the ruin which follows the tread of an invading army.

It was under these assurances from the beligerents that the people of Kentucky were induced again and again to adhere to their position of neutrality. It was, in fact, of these pledges that the election of the 20th of June was conducted, and it was upon the hope of a continued observance of these premises that the people again, on the first Monday in August, cast their ballots.

Up to this time Kentucky had been spared the scourge of war. True, there were visible shadows of the gathering clouds, and earnestly did we strive to fix upon these forebodings the attention of the people. But persistencies from our opponents dispelled the suspicions attending the pending controversy, and that reality had at once. That hostility would ultimately if not speedily follow, few discerning men called in question, and coercion was proclaimed as the imperative duty of the administration. “Hang the traitors,” was already the slogan.

For the first time in his life, Garrison himself thought there was some honesty and earnestness among Republican politicians. He saw the cause in which he had been laboring for more than thirty years now espoused by a powerful faction, who would give no shelter to their eyes until every slave owner on the continent should be ruined. Slavery was at last to be extinguished, and if by rivers of blood, no matter; perhaps so much the better. Humble, crippled, crushed out the South; desolate her fair fields, and let her beautiful homes of elegance, refinement and courtesy, become homes of sorrow and penury, or smouldering ruins.

Such was the genesis of the war. It is in vain to impugn the inception of it to the South. Facts, recent and well known to all, overwhelmingly refute the assumption. The war is pre-eminently and wholly an anti-slavery war. It contemplates the confiscaion of every slave from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and the immannition by legislative act of all the rest. The overthrow of State governments, the encroachment by Lincoln upon the judicial and legislative departments of the Federal Government, the abrogation of the rights established by Magna Charta, and the destruction of the vested rights of non-slaveholding citizens, are but episodes, by-sances in the scene of the tragedy. The annihilation of slavery is the end to which all these atrocities are subordinate.—*Mississorian*, August 12.

The Genesis of the War.

That this war of subjugation was coolly and deliberately planned by the Republican party of the State of Kentucky, intended for distribution to Home Guards in counties of the First and Second Districts, under an allotment made by the Military Board, were lately seized by lawless persons and taken away from their place of deposit in Mayfield; and it being reported to me that a portion of said arms have been distributed among individuals in Fulton county contrary to law and the authority of the Military Board; and said Military Board having passed the following order—

MILITARY BOARD, Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1861.
On motion of Gen. Dudley.

Resolved, That the Excellency the Governor be requested to furnish to the public a copy of the order for the recovery of the public arms, forcibly taken from Mayfield and carried to Fulton county.

P. SWIGERT.

Now, therefore, I, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do now issue this my proclamation, commanding every citizen, or other person, within the jurisdiction of this State, having in his possession any arms or ammunition, thus unlawfully seized as aforesaid, forthwith to deliver up the same to the judge of the county court of the county in which he resides, to be returned by said judge to the State Arsenal at Frankfort, and I make this appeal to the loyal citizens in good faith, believing that they will promptly manifest such a signal proof of their fidelity to the laws and authorities of the State; at the same time warning all concerned that if this order be not promptly obeyed, my duty will require the most rigorous enforcement of the laws against all disobedient offenders.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this, the 3d day of August, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
T. B. MONROE, Jr., Secy of State.
To the Judges of the County Courts of Kentucky.
In pursuance of an order of the Military Board, it is my duty to call in all Arms, Equipments, and Munitions belonging to the State not now in the hands of lawfully organized Military Companies. You are hereby instructed to make diligent inquiry throughout your county, and recover the Arms, &c., belonging to disbanded Companies, and forthwith return the same to the State Arsenal, directed to the Quarter-master General. The necessary expenses of transportation will be paid hereon the presentation of proper vouchers.

B. MAGOFFIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

FRANKFORT, August 3, 1861.

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drawn daily in public under the superintendence of the Managers' Offices are located at Covington, Kentucky, and St. Louis, Missouri, and 2000 tickets.

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Dr. MERWIN'S FEVER & AGUE PILLS.
For the permanent cure of Fever and Ague Chills, Fever Congestive Chills, Remittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Ague, and all pernicious diseases that have their origin in the miasmatic effluvia arising from decayed vegetation.
These Pills never fail to cure all of the above named Fevers, and what is most remarkable, if taken internally, or daily, while exposed to the sun, they are perfectly safe. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. Dr. MERWIN's Fever and Ague Pills differ from all other Chill Medicines, in the following particulars:
1. They never fail to perform a speedy and permanent cure.
2. They are recommended only for one class of diseases.
3. They contain no poisons or minerals, being purely vegetable.
4. They do not impair the organic functions of the body, and are not part of the system.
5. They require no other medicine to prepare them for their reception, or afterwards to allay irritation.
6. They are not a northern "catch-penny" humbug, but are prepared by gentlemen that were born, reared and educated under the benign influence of southern institutions.
7. They REMEMBRE when you purchase these Pills, that you are not contributing money to Yankee Emigrants. All Southerners or Slaveholders, and bowie knives, for "Bleeding Kansas," as you many times have done, in buying northern articles.
8. We wish you distinctly understand that this is a Southern Medicine, prepared from the simple plants that grow in our Woods and Lakes.
As a special merit, we wish to call attention to the fact that in using this Medicine you

